

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 1. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. S. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1818.

[VOL. XXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

BY JAS. DODD, L. C. T.

**THE price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.**

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## POETRY.

### COMMUNICATED.

#### THE STRANGER.

And blame ye then the Stranger's tear,  
Permit ye not a wretch to weep,  
When mem'ry calls the scenes once dear;  
Now fled, and sad her vigil kept!

Hall of my Fathers, thou no more  
Shalt echoing hear my careless song;  
A lopped off branch which the rude roar  
Of winds and waves now bears along.

We boast your land with plenty crown'd,  
That all are rich and equal here;  
True, true—another truth still own—  
Little ye with the Stranger share.

Ye gales which fan the western skies,  
And o'er our mountain peaks sweep by,  
Bear ye not many a pilgrim's sighs,  
Across the vast and howling deep!

Permit ye not the stranger's tear—  
Protestes with his bed of steel,  
Alho' he bound his victim there,  
Did not forbid the wretch to feel.

I bid the Stranger pitch his tent,  
And find a home, his wand'ring ends  
When peace and plenty bring content,  
Doubt not he'll prove your country's friend.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### MELANCHOLY.

The ship *Wabash*, GANTT, of this port for Canton, arrived at Macao 22d May, whence the captain proceeded up to Canton. During his absence, the following barbarous transaction took place as detailed in a letter from Capt. GANTT to his owners.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. GANTT, of the ship Wabash, of Baltimore, to his owners, dated*

CANTON, 3d JUNE, 1817.

It now falls to my lot, to make you acquainted with a most unfortunate and melancholy event, which took place on board the *Wabash*, in Macao Roads, on the night of Wednesday the 26th May: She was attacked by some Chinese boats, which came within hail, under pretence of having a letter for the mate, who suffered several men to come on deck; they continued on deck some time before the attack was made, which was commenced by striking down the cook, and stabbing the mate, (having concealed dirks and knives under their clothes till that moment) who was instantly dispatched and thrown overboard, and succeeded in taking possession of the ship, by killing some and driving the remainder overboard and down the fore scuttle. Mr. HALL, first mate, THOMAS RICHARDSON, HENRY CLARKSON, steward, and WILLIAM KERR, apprentice, were murdered and thrown overboard. Mr. WHITE, second mate, was so cut to pieces that he died a short time afterwards. J. LOCKERMAN and C. FIELDS, apprentices, jumped overboard, and after swimming several hours, succeeded in reaching one of the islands; and were brought on board the next day. The cook and ROBERT M-HOWEN were badly wounded, but not dangerously.—They are in the Hospital, and are doing well. They obtained possession of the ship about 8 o'clock, and had entire controul upwards of two hours. The less I am sorry to say, is very great—\$7000 in specie, and thirty cases of opium, together with compasses, sextants, spy glasses, cabin furniture, &c. &c. were taken. Mr. WILCOCKS, the consul, secured the ship next day, by placing a guard of soldiers on board, and when I reached her on the 29th, from Canton, whether I had gone on the ship's business. I found every thing had been done that was necessary."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

### REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The engrossed bill for the abolition of the internal duties was read the third time.

Mr. WALKER, of N. C. said he had no doubt of the passage of the bill; but, as the house was about to take leave of an old acquaintance, the internal taxes, which this bill proposed to repeal—on which he cheerfully congratulated his fellow citizens—he called for the yeas and nays on the passage of it.

The question having been stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. HOPKINS, of Penn. rose. To oppose a measure which had been recommended by the President, and would probably be most joyfully received by a great majority of the people, he said, would be an effort so utterly hopeless of success, as almost to amount to an absurdity. He should not attempt it; but at the same time it seemed to him to be both an official and conscientious duty to express and act upon the opinion he really possessed upon every important question of legislation upon which he was called upon to vote. In the performance of this duty, (he said) but without troubling the house with an unnecessary and useless discussion, I must give my voice against a total repeal and extinction of our system of internal taxation. I hold it to be unwise in any nation, particularly in a nation now mingling largely, and somewhat keenly, too, in the great national concerns of the world, and of course exposed to all the dangers resulting from such connections, to deprive itself of the only sources of revenue which it can command and rely upon, at all times, and at all seasons; whether the political atmosphere be disturbed and shaken by the storms of war, or repose in the tranquillity of peace. We are not without a sad and calamitous experience on this subject; and have seen and felt how ruinous it is to wait until the enemy lines our coast, and cuts off the possibility of receiving supplies to our treasury from external sources, before we set about to organize a system for producing

BALIZE, OCT. 30, 1817.  
I regret exceedingly it should be my lot to communicate the loss, by shipwreck, of the United States brig *Boxer*, under my command. In endeavoring, on the evening of the 23d inst. at 10 P. M. to proceed up to the *Belize*, she grounded in fourteen feet water, off the South Pass of the Mississippi river, where she bilged and filled shortly after, in despite of every attempt to save her. All the public property of consequence, that could be saved, was taken out before she went to pieces, which was in little more than 24 hours after. She was so entirely decayed, so completely rotten, that, though almost a cairn, she convinced us it was a providential escape, as she must have been a coffin for us all. Some of her timbers, and other parts of her, have been preserved as curiosities.

I wish you to publish this letter, to relieve the minds of our friends, who will be anxious to hear of our having survived. Our sufferings have been great; but we have borne them patiently; no sickness has taken place of consequence among the crew.

JOHN PORTER.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.  
**REPEAL OF INTERNAL DUTIES.**  
The house resolved into a committee of the whole, on the bill to abolish the Internal Duties, Mr. Deane being called to the chair.

Mr. TALLENDRAKE, of New York, moved to amend the bill so as to except the duties on sales at auction from the general repeal proposed. He assigned as a reason for this motion, that he believed that tax to have a beneficial operation, as imposing an additional burthen, however small, on foreign products, protecting the fair dealer, and so far also serving as an encouragement to our manufactures.

Mr. STORRS, of New York, supported the motion on the same grounds as Mr.

Tallemandrake, and stated extensively the operation of the system, under which the country was deluged with goods by the foreign dealers, with advantages in their favor, by the aid of the vendue system, which favored false invoices, against which no fair merchant could compete.

He urged, besides, that in so far as the

operation of this duty was to favor the

fair merchant, and to embarrass the for-

ign merchant in his object of glutting

our market with foreign supplies, it operated as an encouragement to our manu-

factures. As to the operation of this tax on the poor, the numerous exceptions from its operation, contained in the law, in a great degree obviated that objection.

Mr. CLAY, (the Speaker) opposed the amendment; at the same time that he did not materially differ from the gentle-

men from New-York, in their views of

the evils arising from the circumstances

they had referred to. But, he argued,

and proceeded to shew, that some of those

evils did not arise from sales at auc-

tion, but from defects in our revenue

laws, or in the administration of those

laws—to which subject he earnestly in-

vited the attention of the committee of

Ways and Means, as greatly to be depre-

cated. The system of sales at auction

Mr. C. did not consider an evil of such

magnitude as represented; but, fairly

conducted, as a benefit to the community,

as affording goods to interior merchants

and others, at less cost of commission,

profit, &c. than if bought from the shew-

of the wholesale dealer. Mr. C. dwelt

on the importance of protecting our

manufactures by correcting abuses of

the revenue system. He believed the

fair dealer had much cause to complain;

and was happy in saying that he believed the

the frauds in the revenue to which he had

referred were not attributable to the A-

merican merchant, but the host of dealers

cast on our shores by the present

state of Europe, and invited here by the

prospect of advantageous markets. The

remedy was not to be found, he conclud-

ed by saying, in a duty of one per cent.

on sales at auction: you must go deeper;

it was in the entries at the custom house,

&c. that the evil must be sought and cor-

rected.

The bill was then ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading to-morrow.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

LEXINGTON, K. S. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1818.

operation of the tax. The duty on stamps

too was objectionable, as operating only

on a particular class citizens, and that

class the industrious and enterprising one.

It operated not on the capitalists; not on

the man who has money—for he has no

occasion to go into bank for more, but

on those who are benefitting the public

by their activity and employment of bor-

rowed capital. To the remaining debts

he had no particular objection; and, if he

saw any necessity for it, would be willing

to continue them. But why continue

to draw money from the pockets of the people. If the government did not redeem that part of its funded debt which constituted its portion of the capital of the Bank of the United States, the money accruing to the treasury (without these taxes) could not be used; but, if that stock was to be redeemed, which was optional with the government, still there would be money enough without these internal taxes, for all the purposes of the government. Was it not then wise policy to repeal the taxes? Was it not a wise policy to repeal them because the people looked for it?

The internal duties were considered as war taxes imposed for the occasion, and were to pass, but would not be willingly borne when the necessity which called for them had ceased. In time of peace, moreover, to keep up two systems, one of internal and one of external taxation, was extremely inconvenient; and, when the system of internal taxation was reduced to its present extent, the expenses of collection bore too large a proportion of the amount, and put into the pockets of the collectors what would be much better in the pockets of the people. In short, every consideration, Mr. B. said, recapitulating those which he had adverted to, combined to bring his mind to the conclusion that this bill ought to pass. There is no nation in the world, he added, there never was any nation, whose sinking fund bore so large a proportion to its debt, as this—Look at the English sinking fund; compared to ours, it is scarcely dust in the balance. Mr. B. said he desired to see a larger sinking fund; but there was a point beyond which that ought not to be increased; because its burthen became, by the augmentation of our population, every year diffused over a greater surface, and with less pressure on each individual. Whilst he would not cover the national debt to us as an incubus on the nation, he would not discharge that debt by oppressing the people. Mr. B. concluded by saying that the internal taxes were now useless—worse than useless, as having the effect of rendering a large amount of the capital of the country unproductive; that they were unnecessary now, and unnecessary prospectively, because whenever necessity demands it, there was energy enough in the people to call into action the resources of the nation—and sufficient for the day was the evil thereof.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, said he had not intended to have opened his lips on this question, and should not have done so but for the remarks of the member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Baldwin.) He, it seemed, would not enter into the race of popularity. With due respect to the chair, Mr. J. said he had thought this remark ought to have received its animadversion—

The SPEAKER, interposing, said, that the remark had not escaped his attention, and would have been noticed by him, had he not presumed it to have been inadvertently made, and not intended to bear that construction which might be given it.

Mr. BALDWIN rose in explanation. He had not intended, he said, to use the expression in an offensive sense—he had no design of that sort. He meant merely to say, if any gentlemen were disposed to run the race of popularity, he would not join in it. If what he had said was to any harsher interpretation, he was sorry, as it was not his meaning.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor. He said he did, at the last session of Congress, present to the house a statement founded on facts, by which he proved, from official documents, beyond the possibility of doubt, that for no legitimate object could these taxes be desirable; and had then also shewn how oppressively they had acted on his constituents. The first gentleman up from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hopkinson) seemed to anticipate a war, in telling the house that the nation was apprehended, about to tread in a perilous path; and that therefore these taxes ought to be retained to guard against a deficiency of revenue in such event. These poor two and a half millions, Mr. J. suggested, would go but a little way towards this object; but, if wanted, they might be again imposed. How that gentleman acted, (Mr. Hopkinson) during the late war, Mr. J. said he did not know; but, said he, I appeal to history, in the journal of the house, to show how I acted. I never shall shrink from the duty of imposing taxes when the necessities of my country require it. I voted a tax of more than one-fourth of its product on the most extensive manufacture of my constituents. I voted to pledge the soil on which I live, in which rest the bones of my ancestors, to pay the war debt. But I am not disposed, nor will I consent to continue a tax which is unnecessary and injurious when the necessities of the country do not require it. Mr. J. here referred to the treasury estimate of last year, reasoning from it, that there was no fear of a deficiency of revenue for the future. In that report the Secretary furnished the following estimate of the amount which would be received, for three successive years, from customs, viz.

For 1817,	\$ 18,000,000
1818,	12,000,000
1819,	18,000,000
	48,000,000

By the report of the present session, instead of 48,000,000 dollars, for the same period, 65,000,000 would be derived from the same source. If on the former estimate, without a reduction of the army, or diminution of any expense contemplated by existing laws, the internal taxes could have been dispensed with, as was clearly established, no doubt can now exist that they ought to be repealed. Patriotism requires that the people should be relieved from them. Could it, then, be necessary, Mr. J. asked, to continue

these taxes, so little productive, and so very inconvenient to the people, merely to guard against imaginary evils? He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. HOPKINSON again spoke, principally in explanation, and in reply to his colleague, (Mr. Sergeant.) His system, he concluded by saying, was now singular, and seemed to exceed surprise. But it had not been singular at the last session; when the same proposition as that now pending, was before this house, and was rejected. The war was then gone; it had been some time—and if there was any force in the idea of the pledge to repeal the taxes at the end of the war, we asked, where was the war?

Mr. PITT, of Conn. rose to correct an erroneous impression which appeared to exist in the mind of Mr. Baldwin, respecting the amount of public debt paid in as part of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States; which amount, it being optional with the subscribers to pay either in stock or gold and silver, Mr. P. shewed, had, owing to the recent rise of stocks above par, been considerably less than by law it might have been. He understood, that of the debt thus subscribed, the commissioners of the sinking fund had already paid every cent, not only the six, but the seven per cent. stock, all but their own seven millions, which bore but five per cent. interest, and might or might not be paid at the pleasure of the government. The tax, therefore, were not wanted to redeem that stock. The same gentleman had also noticed various projects on the table of this house, which might occasion the expenditure of money. When that honorable gentleman had been longer in this house, Mr. P. said, he would know that there might be many projects offered, which would involve the expenditure of money, but which would never pass. But, was the house to legislate on the possibility of expenditures being authorized? Surely not. Some of these taxes, Mr. P. said, were not only inconvenient but oppressive; he instanced the dollar carriage tax, producing, small as it was, 70,000 dollars, and operating with extensive and vexatious inconvenience in particular states. He regretted extremely that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not more time to examine the facts respecting the revenue and estimates, to enable him to decide with more satisfaction to himself: but the peculiar situation of this bill forbade a delay, which he should otherwise be glad to afford to gentlemen desiring it. If the gentleman had examined the bill and the whole subject with that acuteness of which he knew him to be capable, he would not have supposed that gentlemen, in voting for the repeal, were running the race of popularity.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, rose, since other gentlemen had adverted to the oppressiveness of particular taxes, to speak of a tax which operated grievously on the district which he represented—the tax on distillation. Who were the distillers? he asked, and particularly of whiskey. Were they the farmers who lived on the sea-board, and obtained great prices for their crops of grain; or were they the farmers of the back country, producing much grain, and at a great distance from markets, and were under the necessity of converting it into spirit, to get it, in that shape, to a market? It was the latter class, he said, who paid a considerable portion of that tax, which also heavily affected those who converted into spirit the produce of their orchards. Taxes on distillation was, in fact, a tax on agriculture, almost as much as the direct tax. It was, besides, unequal, as he shewed by various illustrations. He denied, also, in respect to this tax, the justice of the argument, that the consumer paid the tax; because, he said, the tax prevented the distiller from coming into competition with foreign liquors, and thus threw the burden of the tax on him. He thought the distiller had the same right to bring his complaint into this house, and to ask a respect for his interest, as the manufacturers of iron, sugar, or any other product. Relying himself on the report of the secretary of the treasury, and satisfied with the report of the committee of ways and means; having also experienced the unequal and inconvenient operation of these taxes, he was determined to vote for the repeal of them.

The question on the passage of the bill was determined by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Allen, Ms.

Allen, Vt. Anderson, Pa. Anderson, Ky.

Austin, Ball, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio.

Basset, Bayley, Beecher, Bellinger, Bennett,

Bloomfield, Blount, Boden, Boss, Burwell, But-

ler, Campbell, Clappet, Clapton, Cobb, Col-

ton, Comstock, Cook, Crafts, Crawford, Cug-

ger, Culbreth, Cushman, Darlington, Dens,

Drake, Earle, Edwards, Ellicott, Floyd, Folger,

Forsyth, Forsyth, Gage, Garnett, Goodwin,

Hall, N. C. Harrison, Haskins, Hendrick,

Herrick, Herkimer, Hesemann, Hetherington,

Hethcock, Hogg, Holmes, Ms. Holmes, Con-

Hobard, Hunter, Huntington, Inman, Irving,

N. Y. Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Jones, Kinsey,

Kirtland, Lawyer, Lewis, Little, Liver-

more, Lowndes, McLane, W. Macay, W. P.

Macay, Marchand, McCoy, Marr, Mason, Ms.

Merrill, Miller, Moore, Morton, Morton,

Moseley, Mumford, Murray, N. Nelson, T. M.

Nelson, Nesbitt, New, Newton, Orr, Owen,

Palmer, Parris, Parrott, Patterson, Pawling,

Peter, Pindall, Pitkin, Pleasants, Quarles,

Reed, Rhue, Rich, Richards, Richards, Ring,

Robinson, Robertson, Ruggles, Sampson, Sa-

vage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, Sey-

ler, Shaw, Shreve, Slocum, S. Smith, Smith,

Smit, Alex. Smyth, J. S. Smith, Southard,

Stuart, Spangler, Speed, Spence, Strong, Strother,

Terry, Tompkins, Townsend, Trimble, Tucker,

Va. Tucker, S. C. Tyler, Upton, Walker, N. C.

Walker, Ky. Wallace, Wendorff, Westerlo,

Whiteside, Whitman, Williams, Con. Williams,

N. Y. Williams, N. C. Wilson, Wilson, Pa.—151.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Hopkinson, Mil-

dleton, Jr. Nelson, Storts—5.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. TUCKER, of Va., from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of internal improvements, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states, to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assistance of the respective states, to render more easy and convenient the communication between the different parts of the country, and to provide necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assistance of the respective states; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient, that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 25th section of the act to incorporate subscribers to the bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

#### AMELIA ISLAND AND GALVESTON.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary:

To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of this month, I transmit for the information of the House, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the documents referred to it, containing all the information of the Executive, which it is proper to disclose, relating to certain persons who lately took possession of Amelia Island and Galveston.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1817.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requesting the President to lay before the House any information of the House, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the documents referred to it, containing all the information of the Executive, which it is proper to disclose, relating to certain persons who lately took possession of Amelia Island and Galveston.

The above documents, and accompanying papers, were ordered to be printed.

#### EXPATRIATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution to the house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that a decision of the legislature on the subject was important at this moment, from the considerations growing out of the present relations between the United States and foreign nations. By the existing treaty with Spain, a citizen of the United States, holding a commission under a government at war with Spain, whilst we are at peace with her, is considered a pirate. This extraordinary provision of the treaty must have escaped the attention of that power in our government which makes treaties, or it would have been rejected, as well for its cruelty as because it is an act of legislation to define and punish piracy, and not a power confined to the treaty-making authority.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that the committee of the House of Representatives had deemed it necessary to protect the citizens of the United States from punishment, due only to piracy, when found with commissions in their hands from any government at war with Spain. He wished to see our citizens at perfect liberty to become citizens of what nation they chose, on such terms as that nation should prescribe. Shall we, sir, not realize that hope? The country, said Mr. H. may be engaged in another war; if it should be the case, let us commence it with the benedictions of the widow and the orphan upon our heads.

Let not their prayers ascend to Heaven charged with accusations against your justice and humanity. But, said Mr. H. I am anticipating a thing that cannot happen; the resolution will pass, as will the law that will be reported in obedience to it.

The motion of Mr. Harrison was not opposed, and was adopted.

#### COMMUTATION OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky., as chairman of the military committee, stated a number of facts bearing on the subject of the bill.

The number of men in the service at the close of the war was ascertained to have been 54,000; the number who died in service or were killed in battle was estimated at about 17,000; making in the whole about 50,000 soldiers (and heirs of soldiers) entitled to the bounty in land.

For this number eight millions of acres would be required. But it was a number overrated; and he did not believe that 40,000 would come forward to claim the land bounty. Of the whole number of 50,000, he calculated that not more than half would commute for money, say 25,000; to pay this number the proposed commutation would require five millions of dollars, or 1,250,000 annually, for four years, which mode of payment had been selected, as well with a view to the benefit of the soldiers as to the relief of the treasury. The committee, he said, had no doubt, but the annual proceeds from the very land commuted would be sufficient to defray the whole amount; which would remove all objections of a financial nature—and he was not aware of any other. The measure, he hoped, would have the effect of cutting off all speculation, of which there was so much complaint, and by which the soldier was deprived of his rights under the influence of his necessities.

Mr. H. said that, as the resolution only contemplated an inquiry, he would detain the house but a few minutes only, with the motives which induced him at this time to bring it forward. Some of the pensions which had been granted, he said, have already expired, and others will expire, probably, before the session of Congress closes. Amongst the latter is that which was granted to the widow and orphan of the late Brigadier General Pike. In descending the Ohio river, said Mr. H. the eye of the inquisitive stranger is attracted by the humble dwelling which shelters the widow and

orphan of that distinguished hero. Should his curiosity carry him further, and he should be induced to visit the abode of this interesting family, he would find, however humble the exterior, that neatness, frugal hospitality, and comfort, were to be found within its walls—that the lady had expended a proper portion of her pension in the pious purpose of educating her daughter. But, said Mr. H. if the visit should be repeated at the end of a year, and the law which the resolution contemplated should not pass, it would be found that the comforts of life which he had spoken had fled, or that the means of procuring them were obtained by the personal exertions of the lady herself.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. HOLMES, of Mass., Mr. STONE, of New York, Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, and Mr. CLAGGETT, of New Hampshire, successively expressed their fears that it would be impossible so to arrange the details of the bill as to prevent its being converted to the benefit of the speculator. That the object of the bill is laudable, was allowed, but, in addition to the objections of mere detail, it was also suggested, by some one or other of the gentlemen, that Congress had done their duty liberally and had no need to do more that the public funds could be better employed, if to space; and, finally, that

Congress once engaged on the subject, they would never set the end of supplementary laws, and individual claims for

recovery.

To all which Mr. CLAY briefly replied, that objections to the present details of the bill were no arguments at all, because the bill was open to amendment, and all that was necessary could be made, the house having once decided the principle.

The principle of commutation, he shewed, was so far from new, that

Congress had already adopted it, in regard to the heirs of deceased soldiers, allowing them the option of a limited pension in lieu of bounty land.

Adjourned without coming to a decision.

#### PATRIOT VICTORIES.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the brig Hippomenes,

in 30 days from Curaçao, we have received

papers from that place to the 13th November.

They contain some interesting particulars of the war in South America.

Extract of a letter from a respectable person, dated

GUAYANA, AUG. 26, 1817.

"Both Guayanias are at last occupied

by the army of the republic; the capital

or the city of



## S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. —tf January 6, 1817.

### THE CELEBRATED BULL.

RAISED by Mr. SWITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from \$50 to \$50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as \$250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN POWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

**FOUNDRY**  
J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—52—tf

### AN ELECTION

OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town on the first Saturday in January, under the superintendence of John Bradford and John Fisher.

By order of the Board.

JOHN FOWLER, Cu'm.

December 6—4t.

\* \* \* The Reporter and Monitor we please insert the above 3 times.

### Bradford & Megowan,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, HAVING formed a connection with CHAS. BUCK, Esq. the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS will in future be conducted under the firm of

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, where they will punctually attend to any business confided to them.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—tf

CASH advanced upon consignments.

### Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817.—tf

### REMOVAL.

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, HAVE removed their Auction & Commission Store, Strong, to the house formerly occupied by John Jordan dec'd. and lately by Cornelius Coyle; where they will continue in the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS

AS USUAL.

Regular Sales every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

LEX. Dec. 20, 1817.—tf

**Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!**

INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY NO. 1. THE Members will attend their stated meeting, at Mr. Connell's, on the 1st Saturday in January, at 6 o'clock P. M.

### AN ELECTION

Officers for 1818 will take place at this meeting—A general attendance is expected.

Dec. 20—3t THOS. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

20,000.

CASH will be paid for 20,000 lbs. of HOG'S LARD. Keys will be furnished those who will engage to fill them. The Lard must be of the BEST QUALITY, or it will not be received. The highest price will be given. Apply at our store on CHILDSIDE.

SMITH & TODD.

Lexington, Dec. 6—6t

### ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Lime-street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

LUKE USHER.

A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the w.

Lexington, Dec. 2, 1817.—tf

### BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS,

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can supply with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—tf

### Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

### The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

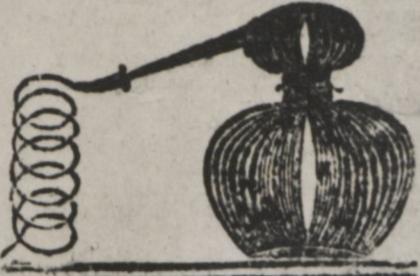
## THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no deader—equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, industry and taste may reasonably expect from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—tf



## T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.

Having purchased the well known establishment of Mr. Benjamin Stout, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

business under the direction of the Agricultural Society, at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from \$50 to \$50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as \$250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN POWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

## The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the well known establishment of Mr. Benjamin Stout, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

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